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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication with to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Horizontal Reduction.

No undue faith and credit need be BROOKS PARKER has been asked by the managers of the Democratic Club's Jefof his remarks from two hours to twenty minutes.

Judge PARKER might well find two hours all too short a time for lauding a statesman and philosopher so multilateral and full of opinions as JEFFERSON. On the other hand, the present state and immediate prospects of the Democratic party could be set forth thoroughly in about twenty seconds ...

Two hours is a long sentence ordinarily; hand, they may reflect wisely that the more Judge PARKER talks the less time will there be for the other fellows. *

Choate of the Middle Temple.

The four English Inns of Court, with their long history, their illustrious associations, their old buildings and gardens, are interesting to American laymen as well as lawyers. Plays and novels and constant reference and allusion have made the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple, Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn old familiar faces. The thought of them calls up friends, ARTHUR PENDENNIS and GEORGE WARRINGTON, Esquires, for instance, and OLIVER GOLDSMITH, who died at his chambers in the Middle Temple, on such a day. CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton got his legal education at the Middle Temple, and two or three other "Signers" are on the Inns rolls.

The election of the Hon. JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE as a member of the governing board of that ancient society, the Middle Temple, is a high and very unusual compliment. Custom and precedent stiffen into an unbreakable etiquette in that cloistered air of tradition. These self-perpetuating bodies, fed for centuries by much of the best brains and blood of England, are properly jealous of their privileges.

The doors have opened cordially to Mr. CHOATE, the great lawyer, the accomplished scholar, full of the humanities of literature and representing with distinction his country and his profession. The benchers of the Middle Temple have chosen an associate whose wit. learning and grace of conversation would have made him welcome on any circuit and in every company of statesmen, judges and lawyers in any century of the secular life of the Inns of Court.

nese fleets in the Far East. Especially is it not surprising that at

Tokio and St. Petersburg suspense and is about the same as ours. France and expectancy are wrought to the utter- Italy get about 10 per cent. each. Our most point of tension, for never has a increase in exports over the preceding nation's future hung so completely on year was about \$8,000,000. Germany the outcome of naval operations since made a similar increase, but England NELSON, searching for the vanished French warships, undertook a wild goose chase to the West Indies, while the yast army assembled at Boulogne by Napo-LEON needed to control the British Channel for only a few days in order to effect an invasion of England. For the British aristocracy. Wellington was and still is an idol, for in the Peninsula and at Waterloo he personified the triumph of their Continental policy. The masses of the British people, however, are not thrilled at the mention of his name, and factures thereof, \$15,000,000; iron and it is a right instinct that prompts them to look elsewhere for a hero, and to recog- | 000; glass and crockery ware, \$16,000,000. nize England's savior in the victor of Of these the United States secures only Trafalgar. What Nelson was to Eng- a beggarly fraction. Out of all her purland, Togo may be to Japan. OYAMA, the vanquisher of KUROPATKIN, and Nogi, the conqueror of Port Arthur, sales of iron and steel merchandise were are names not to be forgotten in the not of sufficient importance to justify a annals of the Japanese; but the Mikado's detailed classification in the official stahumblest subjects know that the destiny Ttistics. Their total may have reached of their country is to be settled on the \$1,500,000. ocean, and that a miscalculation, an oversight, a stroke of evil fortune on the part of Admiral Togo may compely hind it, in the Argentine. them to renounce the hope of expansion on the Asiatic mainland and condemn them to eventual suffocation within their narrow, insular domain. It is not the Japanese alone who have

reason to pray with fervor that Rozest-VENSKY's gallant venture may have a tragical and irreparable outcome. The Russian Admiral must be conscious that, in a sense unparalleled for many a century, he carries CASAR and his fortunes. Should he by chance win a victory or should he even be able with a large part of his force to elude Admiral Togo, the representatives of the Romanoff autocracy would fetch a deep sigh of relief. The reactionary Grand Dukes would feel that their grip upon the Russian people was assured for at least a genera-tion, and NICROLAS II. the LOUIS XV., would be justified in believing that the inevitable collapse of despotism would not be witnessed in his lifetime. Awful, on the other hand, would be the blow that the rehabilitation of the autocratic system brought about by ROJESTVENsky's success would deal to the hopes of Russian Liberals. To the advocates of of Finland, to the yet unquenched patriots of countries within the tropical neme. of Poland, to the wretched inmates of Judge TREE notes that in these tropi- is bent?

armada now on its fateful way to Vladivostok may justify the forecast warranted by its earlier experience—that it was "built in th' eclipse and rigged with curses dark."

the naval experts who are watching with keen anxiety the movements of the rival Admirals that it cannot have been Rojestvensky's primary purpose to fight the Japanese; otherwise his own force would not have been divided. Either he has himself-perceived, or he has been peremptorily instructed by the St. Petersburg Admiralty, that Russia's paramount aim is to place the largest possible fleet in Vladivostok. So far apart are the entrances to that incomparable haven

that it would be scarcely practicable for Togo to blockade them both, if the given to the yarn that the Hon. ALTON enemy's fleet within the harbor were about equal to his own in respect of numbers and of armament. For, operating ferson Birthday Dinner to scale the time on interior lines, the besieged could concentrate all of their warships in a sudden attack upon a moiety of the besieging force. To profit by the tremendous strategical advantage thus possessed, all that is required would be the existence on the Russian side of a naval commander of the class exemplified in NELSON, and to which it is possible that ROJESTVENSKY belongs.

Not only the Russians and the Japanese but the citizens or subjects of every but when subscribers to that feast think | Power commercially concerned in the of the modern Jeffersons that will be on Far East-nay, we might add, the whole white race-may well follow with lively solicitude the unfolding of the naval campaign now begun in the South China Sea. Should Togo have ill luck-and sailors are especially exposed to the fickleness of fortune and should his country thereby lose the maritime preponderance which she has turned to memorable account, OYAMA's army would be forced to fall back on the seacoast of Manchuria and Corea, and, cut off from its natural base of supplies, it would ultimately be driven back to its home in the island empire. Such was the disheartening result of the tremendous effort to conquer Corea made by the Japanese under IYEYASHU almost exactly three centuries ago; and such, if Togo be beaten or eluded, may also be the outcome of Japan's present magnificent endeavor to the course of instruction laid down by become a Continental Power.

An Open Door South of Us.

In point of national development there is an interesting parallel between Canada and the Argentine. Both are countries of large area and small population. Both are agricultural areas. They might be called rivals for the succession to the United States as purveyors to the world's demand for wheat. In rapidity of development Argentina outstrips the Dominion. The growth of the total foreign commerce of the two countries appears thus:

Argentina \$113.644.199 \$451.453.494 Canada 208.621.683 During that time the commerce of Canada has more than doubled, but that of the Argentine has quadrupled. Moreover, the Argentine stands in the better case for the reason that her exports for 1904 exceed her imports by \$76,851,556, while Canada's trade balance for that year stands \$37,935,902 against her.

In spite of England's preferential rate in the Canadian tariff the United States There is good ground for the intensity | secures about 60 per cent. of Canada's sons all over the world are watching nations, this country secures only about the movements of the Russian and Japa- 13 per cent. of the trade of the South American republic, while England gets nearly 35 per cent., and Germany's share

increased nearly \$20,000,000. The United Kingdom, France and Germany are the Argentine's best customers. Our purchases are small, only a little exceeding \$10,000,000. This is due the curriculum will be found advisable to the fact that her products consist chiefly of wares of which we also have a surplus. Hides, hair and wool are our principal requirements from her stores. Among the Argentine Republic's lead-

ing articles of importation are textiles, \$57,000,000; lumber, wood and manusteel and manufactures thereof, \$42,000,chases of textiles we sold her last year only \$254,647 worth of cotton cloth. . Our

Those who want business can find an open door, with a \$187,000,000 market be-

West Indian Negroes.

In the Chicago Tribune the other day, Judge LAMBERT TREE, United States Minister to Belgium during Mr. CLEVE-LAND's first term, and afterward Minister to Russia, submitted his views regarding the social and political retrogression of the black race in the West Indies. Judge TREE bases his opinions on his experience during a West Indian trip from which he has recently returned. He sayer

" In our cruise we followed, in part, the same watery paths pursued by COLUMBUS more than four centuries ago, and saw personified in some of the islands, if not paradises inhabited by devils, at least Gardens of Eden controlled by populations which were apparently drifting back into that barbarism whence they were taken when they were brought over by English, French and Spanish slavers and distributed among them.

"The racial problem is being worked out in the tropical West Indies, and worked out, if not in favor of the negro; at least against the white man No reflecting person can visit those islands without feeling, after what he sees there, that the Almighty has fixed certain sones for the habitation of the white and black races respectively.

" Everywhere in those islands the evidence exists constitutional government in the few un- shat the white man has lost in the struggle which smothered centres of Muscovite thought | he has been maintaining for centuries there to preand aspiration, to the betraved freemen | serve his rectal superiority even as an inhabitant

Chettos within the Lithuanian pale, the cal arms the white man deteriorates. news of Rojestvensky's triumph would physically, morally and mentally, while come as a massage of despair. It is not | the black improves in physical stature the Mikado's subjects, but the Czar's, and muscular power, although showing a; who have most cause to wish that the marked tendency to revert to political and social barbarism. He makes a modified exception in the cases of Cuba and Porto Rico, which are sub-tropical rather than distinctly tropical countries, but remarks concerning other areas:

It has, of course, been recognized by "As the white man loses his grip the black mantightens his, and hence is perceived everywhere,

substantially, negro control. " Thus in that precious republic, Hayti, the white man is not permitted to hold real estate, and a number of other privileges are denied him which are permitted to the black citizen. Judging from the examples of negro rule in Hayti and Santo Domingo. as well as from the social and political conditions in other of the West Indies where they are in partial control, it would seem that the negro is seen at hisbest where he is under the influence and control of a considerable body of white men.

" By himself, it is nearly, or quite, self-evident that he is not capable of administering government for the general welfare of the people over whom he rules,? The negro is an imitator, and with the influence and example of the white man absent, racial instincts beyond his control seem to draw him back. as by 'the call of the wild.' His idea of government in the republics in the West Indies he rules over is to plunder the weak. * Might makes right ' is the ' rule of the barbaric, and this is the rule of those whence he sprang and toward whom he is again drifting.

" If the negro is left to himself much longer in Hayti and Santo Domingo, all government will ultimately disappear except that of the tribal relation. Nothing is more clear than that he is retrograding in that direction."

It is perhaps fortunate for the United States and the rest of the world that the area to which these observations apply is limited. The special conditions to which Judge TREE refers appear most distinctly, and perhaps solely, in those countries into which there have been introduced the blacks of Africa. This would limit the consideration largely to the islands of the Caribbean. On the mainland of South America and Central America, while there are blacks in both. another factor appears with greater prominence than the African black. That is the native, so-called Indian race. This, and not the negro, is the key of the race question in very much the larger part of Latin America.

Good Sense in School Management. No other persons employed in the public school system have such opportunities for measuring the results obtained under the Board of Superintendents as have the school principals and class room teachers who day after day watch the progress of the pupils. The course of study that seems ideal when laid out on paper may fail to meet the needs of the schools as well as one that in theory presents many deficiencies, and its defects will be apparent to the teaching staff long before they are suspected by the supervising authorities.

The Board of Superintendents recently asked the school principals and district obtained under the present courses of study, with which much fault has been found. It has been declared that the pupils waste time on special studies, while neglecting more important branches. The manual training classes, the courses in physical culture, and the like, have come in for a great deal of abuse, and employers throughout the city complain that public school graduates are deficient in reading, writing, and arithmetic to a degree that makes them almost useless. To what extent these complaints are justified it is difficult to say but if there is anything wrong about the of interest with which intelligent per- trade. On an equal footing with all other system, the teachers are the ones who should be able to give the most valuable testimony concerning it.

The reports that will be made in response to the circulars of the Board of Superintendents should contain a pretty complete exposure of everything that is wrong in the public schools, if they are written in frankness and good faith. Working under guidance of such expert testimony, the superintendents should be able to devise a sensible and effective scheme of studies for all the schools. It is not improbable that many changes in after the reports are all in. To go to the teachers for information is a wise thing to do. They ought to know more than any one else about the practical workings of the public schools.

Hawbuck Adam Smiths.

In their memorial to Governor Higgins asking him to veto the Mortgage Tax bill, the allied real estate interests repeat the arguments already made so often and vainly, that the bill would increase the rate of interest and that the cost would be borne by the borrower.

The wise and prudent economists at Albany know better than that. They forbid the borrower to pay the cost. They have found a way to arrest the incidence of taxation and to keep the interest rate from rising.

Besides, suppose the dark forecastings of the enemies of the Mortgage Tax bill are realized. Grant that political economy behaves in its own perverted and diabolic way; the interest goes up; the borrower pays.

Apparently the hawbuck Adam Smiths believe that nobody in the State borrows money on bond and mortgage except accursed cockney citizens, who vote the Democratic ticket anyway. Let them vote it and be hanged to them!

Nothing can pluck from those master minds up the river the notion that legislation which injures the city of New York in particular is in some miraculous way beneficial to the rest of the State.

It is not our intenton to take anything for granted.

Commissioner GARFIELD,

Then we may take for granted that the sons of the Sunflower will not find him "sympathetic." He should take for granted

everything that is said against soulless monopoly. Otherwise, he must be regarded as a suspicious person by all the orators and organs of "the producing classes."

Of the new electors of the Hall of Fame we greet with a peculiar heartiness the Hon, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the Hon, CHARLES WARREN FARBANKS and the Hon. ALBRET JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE. Who has a better right to bestow glory than he whose fame over his living head like heaven

READING FOR GIRLS

THE SERVE WE TAKEDHAT. WINE THE

Marchioness of Londorderry in the Saturday Review.

Selection for girls before the age of twelve Nursery rhymes, Grimm's fairy stories, Hans Andersen's fairy stories, Struwwelpeter, Chil-Andersen's fairy stones, Struwerpeter, Chil-dren's Golden Treasury, Bables' Classics, Miss Sewell's children's works, Miss Edgeworth's chil-dren's works, Captain Marryat's works, Cap-tain Mayne Reid's works, Miss Yonge's Lances of Lynwood, Miss Yonge's Prince and the Page, Miss Yonge's 'The Little Duke, the Lamba' Tales from Shakcapeare, Arabian Nights, Tom Brown's Days. Uncle Tom's Cabin. Pilgrim's Progress, Swiss Family Robinson. Robinson Crusoe. Sir L. McClintock's Voyage of the Little Fox. Alice in Wonderland, Jungle Book, by Kipling; Self-Help, by Smiles; The Heroes, by Kingsley.

At a later age such a scheme of reading as this should interest a girl in literature: History:

Froude's History of England, Bishop Creighte Queen Elizabeth, Life of Sir Francis Drake, Life of Sir Philip Sidney, Hakluyt Society publications, Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Life of Erasmus, a life of Mary Queen of Scots, Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England. Novels:

Westward Ho! and Scott's novels bearing on the sixteenth century.

Also the letters and papers of the same date published by the Historical Manuscript Commission. Taine's "English Literature" could be consulted as to the best poets who lived in this century.

Take, again, the history of the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century. It would be interesting to begin with:

Lecky's History of the Eighteenth Century, Stan-hope's Life of Pitt, Early Life of Charles James Fox. Fanny Burney's Letters and Memoirs, Life Marie Antoinette, Life of Madame Roland, Cor-respondence of Maria Theresa with Mercy-Argentesu, Talleyrand's Memoirs, Lafe of the Duke of Wellingon, Lady Westmoreland's Letters, Life of Sir John Moore, Life of Nelson, Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, Lady Sarah Lennox's Correspondence. Lady Hester Stanbope's Letters. Carlyle's French Revolution, Life of Napoleon, poets and essayists who wrote and lived between 1780 and 1820.

Reading in this way a girl becomes satu rated with the subject; she breathes the atmosphere of the period she is reading about, and learns to take an interest in the lives of great men and women, and realizes the consequences of actions in real life; her judgment would be trained and her character formed by some such plan. I finish this lengthy letter with a list of authors with which I think every girl should be familiar:

Horace Walpole, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu Miss Austen, Miss Yonge, Miss Sewell, Mrs. Gaskell. Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, Lord Lytton, Dickens, Lord Macaulay, Froude, Carlyle, Ruskin, Charles Reade, Matthew Arnold, Charles Lamb, R. D. Blackmore, Lord Beaconsfield, Charles Kingsley, R. L. Stevenson, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Prescott, Madame de Sévigné, G. Ellot, and of course Shake

And every girl should read the following particular books:

Boswell's Life of Johnson, Smiles's works, Dr. Ball's works on astronomy, Hugh Miller's Schools and Schoolmasters and Old Red Sandstone, Ruskin's esame and Lilies, Darwin's works (if her teachers would permit it

THE POLICYHOLDERS.

May Not Their Rights Be Protected by the Federal Courts? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thanks

for the good work of THE SUN in behalf of the Equitable policyholders. But can it b possible that "there is no recourse" for the wast army of "victims" against the rapacious greed, peculations and dishonesty of their officials? Are they compelled to remain superintendents for reports on the results | quiescent while their life's savings are being recklessly squandered by a band of social pirates? By any course of reasoning, or the application of the rules of common sense, can this great Government afford to permit the future dependence of the widows and orphans of 600,000 of its citizens to be stolen or jeopardized with impunity? If so, then the "majesty of law" is but a

farce, and our boasted rights in this "land of the free" but a cruel mockery and the prelude to anarchy. Suppose, say, 50,000 of the 600,000 policy make a determined appeal to the United States courts for immediate redress,

justice and retribution; think you no remedy could be found? Who will take the lead in such a movement?

PLYMOUTH, Pa., April 10.

Elevators and Accidents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is easier of destroy than to build, and evidently more popular; a building under construction attracts no attention. crowds will run to see it burn down.

The public have had the pleasure of seeing the only rules for the protection of elevator passengers oked, and were told it was because these rules created a monopoly. Whether they really did or not, or whether all elevators are too safe to require rules, seems to be of no importance whatever to the public or to the press.

One prominent elevator builder recently stated

the case accurately when he said there is no use wasting brains or money on elevator safeties. Nobody cares, so what's the use?

That may be so. Other things are far more

mportant. Only about thirty people were killed n elevator accidents last year, too small a per-entage of all who ride to be considered. It is far easier to revoke these rules than to find out the truth about them. By all means take the easiest way. It may not be right, but it is NEW YORK, April 11.

Climate and irrigation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to express my thanks for the admirable and inter esting stories in Tum Sun on the subject of reclama-tion of the arid lands in the West. Few of our citi-sens can realize the wast importance of this work and its farreaching effect upon the whole nation

It would be interesting to know what climatic changes will occur when this work is completed A large body of land formerly arid becomes a vast surface of evaporation under the influence of the sun. This vapor is taken up into the air and forms clouds, which will be carried by prevailing air cur-rents perhaps to the mountains of the West—o rents perhaps to the mountains of the West-of perhaps, rising to a sufficient height, it may encounter a cold current, causing condensation, rain perhaps in a region remote from the point of origin.
Our meteorological experts could give an opinion or forecast. At any rate the subject is full of interest from every point of view. J. D. Hashagen. PROVIDENCE, April 10.

Capt. Curry's Deserved Promotion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editie f this date you give prominent space to the ap pointment of Capt. George Curry as Governor of Samar, P. I. Capt. Curry was a Captain in the Rough Riders, then a First Meutenant in the eventh Volunteer Cavalry, in the Philippi then was Governor of a province in Luzon, and resigned to become chief of police in Maniia. He resigned that place in 1901 and went into business. In 1903 he was appointed Governor of Isabella province, in Luzon. All these appointments, I believe, were made for

nerit and service in the field, and not because he was a Rough Rider. ONE WHO SOLDIERED WITH CURRY. SALEM, N. J., April 10.

Estimate of Bacteriology. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have about

the same opinion of the bacteriologists of the present day that I have of the medical profession of a hundred years ago, who could draw every disease that firsh was heir to out of the veins by bleeding. In many lines the medical science has made many strides, and greatly benefited the human family. But in bacteriology they appear to be skirmishing around in the dark, and many precious human ives are being sacrificed by the "scientific profes don" every year. CHATTANOOGA. Tenn., April 9.

The Gold in Firewater. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice that ther grientist says he can make gold out of sea

water. What's the use of bothering with that? Let him open a saloon in New York city and he'll make a good deal more out of firewater. YORE, April 10. MANEATTAN COCETAIL.

From the Bickleton (Wash.) News.

Even in a spirit of fun, would a gentleman shove a lady off the sidewalk into the muddy atreet? don's think so.

CAPT. ASHMEAD'S EPITAPH. Simple Paith of a Revolutionary Worthy

Expressed by Himself. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You publication to-day of an old watchmaker's epitaph, likening himself to a watch whose case and works are worn out, and your reference to Benjamin Franklin's epitaph, where he compares himself to an old book, recalls to me the epitaph of one of my Quaker grandfathers, Capt. John Ashmead. Capt. Ashmead was commissioned by John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, as a privateersman during the American volution, and was at Barbados with his ship at the time of the battle of Lexington. He carried from Martinique to Philadelphia He carried from Martinique to Philadelphia for Gen. Washington 580 casks, large and small, of French gunpowder, and 200 barrels more from St. Martins. He also brought from Martinique 2,500 stand of arms, and while doing so was chased from latitude 28 to 34° 30′ by a British privateer brig of twelve guns. He fought her and lost in killed eleven of his crew. He succeeded in landing his powder and arms in one hour after he had come to anchor near Philadelphia, when Washington's army had but six rounds of powder a manieft. Afterward the Captain made a similar errand with his brig to Martinique, and was chased by several British privateers. He sailed then with his boat as one of a fleet with the Royal Lewis, commanded by Capt. Biddle. All three captains were captured by the Pritish frigates Nymph and

Capt. Biddle. All three captains were pured by the British frigates Nymph and aphion. The three officers were paroled Long Island, when Lord Cornwalls surdered. Capt, John Ashmead was comstoned by the Continental Congress to ng the British Consul to Philadelphia after war. the war.

He died, Chief Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, in 1818, aged 83 years. Here is his epitaph, written by himself.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.

NEW YORK, April 11.

In life's hard bustle o'er the troubled seas. Through many a storm and many a prosperou breege, Through summer's heat and winter's chilling blast. Prom torrid to the frigid zone I've past.
Through sickly climes where each contagious

Spread desolation by untimely death! One hundred voyages, through unnumbered toils, I've sailed at least five hundred thousand miles. en taken, sunk, and oft times cast away, Yet weathered all, in this close port to lay. Where a dead calm my wearted bark doth find, liged to anchor for the want of wind. undisturbed, at rest I shall remain. d what new perils I shall then go through No human reason ever yet could show: But the same power who leads through earth and sea Will doubtless lead me through eiernity.

breath

JIU-JITSU AND THE "TOUGH." For Educational Purposes Mr. Higashi Offers to Wrestle With Evil.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am made by your correspondent "C. G. M." Sunday's SUN. He thinks that a valuable test would be made if I were to meet in con-"tough" kind and demonstrate whether I am able easily and effectively to subdue him. Each man would use in any manner he chose the weapons with which nature has provided him. Your correspondent is of the opinion that such a contest would be necessarily brutal, but of great public utility in showing how jiu-jitsu can be employed for the easy subjugation of dangerous criminals. I agree with "C. G. M." as to the utility of the contest, but do not believe that there would be any thing really brutal in it.

It is an odd kind of contest, no doubt, for a gentleman to engage in, but in view of what would show for the public welfare, and having the honor of jiu-jitsu much at heart, I cheerfully agree to meet the request of your correspondent, provided that this novel match take place where there shall be room for a large crowd of witnesses. If Mr. Harry Pollok, who managed the late affair at the Grand Central Palace, sees fit to undertake the management of such an interesting contest, I will confer with himas soon as he I have not the least doubt that Police Com-

I have not the least doubt that Folice Com-missioner McAdoo, through his subordinates, can find a suitable man who can be prevailed upon to meet me for the purpose of a thorough test; and in view of what the New York police would learn as to the handling of powerful and desperate criminals, it seems to me that all New York will find excuse for such a match By all means let us have it, and please count me in!

K. Higasht. NEW YORK, April 11.

Sir Arthur and Pos.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: A COITE spondent in The Sun says: "If I am not greatly mistaken the Sheriock Holmes tales are a poor rehash of Edgar Allan Poe's work. Yet if this be long ago?"

The similarity is well known to readers of fiction and reviewers of books, who have taken cognizance of it. Dr. Doyle himself acknowledges his "great debt of obligation to Poe." Nevertheless, though they may lack the literary finish of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," "The Purioined Letter," "The Mystery of Marie Roget" or "The Gold Bug," the Sherlock Holmes stories are far from being "a poor rehash." Doyle's tales are not burdened with infinitely tiresome detail, not are they confined to a particular line of deductive and analytical reasoning. Literature furnishes us few mysteries so remarkable in conception, so dramatic in evolution and climax, as "The Speckled Band" by Doyle His "Study in Scarlet" and "Sign of the Four" are entitled to be classed with the best that Poe has given us-with the marvellous children of that logical and incisive brain.

After all, originators are not numerous in the field of fiction. Masters of another generation have their imitators in this. In our modern nove may be traced the thought that underlies what the world is pleased to term the masterpieces of "imagined action." It is not so much a question of the idea or who conceived it. The man who demonstrates the greatest amount of skill and technic in developing it is the man who wins. This may be the secret of Doyle's success but the doctor in my judgment is. in the best liter ary sense, original, JOSEPH W. HOLLISTER.

The Head and Mrs. Harris.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your exceedingly entertaining report of the meeting at the Hotel Astor last Tuesday night at which the Manhattan Branch of the Dickens Fellowship was formed is all right save in one particular. It leaves the impression that the head of the society like Mrs. Harris, a myth.

is, like Mrs. Harris, a myth.

The assumption is not wholly unwarranted, for it must be confessed that the President-elect—the writer hereof-was so stunned by his altogether unexpected elevation to the chief office that for a few moments he was bereft of speech, and by the time he had regained his senses the meeting had

more substantial personage than Mrs. Harris, though not nearly so famous. An acephalous organization can have no possible standing in a com-munity: therefore for the sake of the Dickens Fellowship and of the truth, of which THE SUN is so conspicuous a champion, will you graciously permit him the use of your columns to sign him CHARLES ROSS KEEN, President Manhattan Branch of Dickens Fellow-

ship. New York, April 8.

Throwing the Handkerchief. From the Nineteenth Century.

prentices, the Women when marriageable are conucted in procession thro' ye streets, and any Young Man who sees one He wd wish for a Wife is at liberty so mark Her by throwing his handker-chief." The further formalities required previous to matrimony are not stated. Perhaps this peculiar custom is the origin of the expression "throwing the handkerchief."

Statement copied from an old manuscript: "In

The Bogy Man. Little baby bear, snuggle in your lair,
Better not be prowling round about;
Troublous times, alack! Hear that rifle crack? Roosevelt will git you

You Don't Watch

Draw your belt in tight, little wolf, to-night, It is safer not to venture out; Hear that whizzing shot! Getting pretty hot. Roosevelt will git you

You Don't Watch: MCLANDBURGH WELSON. PERVERTING MEMORIAL DAY. Veterans Ignored While Political Fantas-

ticals Head the Parade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With Memorial Day approaching, the Posts of the Grand Army and its individual members are oncerning themselves with the manner of its observance by a parade. It is a known fact that for several years past the purely military feature of the event has been in large degree lost sight of and it is no longer conducted as an escort and an honor to the survivors of the civil war. Bodies of men fantastically dressed, styling themselves Red Men, were included in the procession some two or three years ago and given prepedence over the veterans; while last year a body of Italians, said to number two thousand,

cedence over the veterans; while last year a body of Italians, said to number two thousand, were put in line, bearing the Italian flag and clothed in what seemed to be the dress of the street sweeping brigade, newly washed and ironed in honor of the occasion.

These and other departures from the true purpose of the celebration have naturally and justly given offence to the members of the Grand Army, and many of its Posts have protested against them, but without avail. The influences brought to bear upon the grand marshal of the day and other organizers of the parade seem always strong enough to make them disregard all protests and to allow these alien organizations to participate in the parade and other ceremonies. It is a known fact that the great Lafayette Post, which was to head the march two or three years ago, refused to parade when it found itself preceded by a body of young fellows as fantastically attired as the Original Hounds are on Thanksgiving Day, and that it needed all the personal influence of its then commander, the late Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, and of Lieut. Gen Nelson A. Miles, a member who had come from Washington to parade in its ranks with his comrades, to induce them to overlook the slight for the sake of discipline and the Post's high reputation.

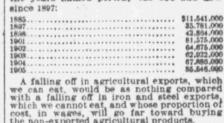
I am informed that as yet no satisfactory assurances can be obtained that these obnoxious features of the day's observance will not be repeated on the coming Memorial Day, and that in consequence many Posts, including Lafayette Post, will, not parade. At this rate the event will soon lose all its character and significance, and it will be "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out—a demonstration in honor of the Grand Army with the recipients absent.

TENTE NEW YOEK, April 10.

"As Goes Iron, So Goes Trade."

"As Goes Iron, So Goes Trade," To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It is an old saying, but a true one, that "as goes iron, so goes trade." The present satisfactory condition of our iron trade is reflected in two ways to-day-in the recent \$10,000,000 wage increase by the United States Steel Corporation and in the volume of our exports of iron and steel manufactures during the eight months ended February, 1905. In the same months of 1901 fiscal year our exports of that class reached high water mark, \$81,500,-000, but 1905 in eight months has beaten that by \$4,000,000, reaching \$55,500,000, and making new record. That is the good news just put

out by the Bureau of Statistics. The following figures of iron and steel exports in each of the eight months periods of the years named portray the ebb and flow



A falling off in agricultural exports, which we can eat, would be as nothing compared with a falling off in iron and steel exports, which we cannot eat, and whose proportion of cost, in wages, will go far toward buying the non-exported agricultural products. Side by side with these satisfactory increases in iron and steel exports comes the also satisfactory notice of the falling off in our iron and steel imports. Let the figures themselves speak on that point:

1908. \$34,558.000

By these figures of iron and steel exports and imports we see that the exports exceeded imports in 1903 by \$28,000,000, in 1904 by \$48,-000,000 and in 1905 by no less than \$71,000,000 or in excess alone double our entire iron and sfeel exports in 1897, the last low tariff fiscal year, and more than nine times the \$7,000,000 excess of exports over imports in 1896. Again, satisfactory. Comparing 1885 eight months with 1905 eight months, in certain lines of iron and steel exports, most satisfactory progress can be shown for the twenty years work: Machinery \$5,487,000 \$39,006,000

Covering—
Locomotives.....
Printing presses.....
Sewing machines.... 655,000 116,000 1,948,000 1,948,000 The 1905 figures include several lines of anufactures which did not figure in our 1885 lists of exports, such as cash registers, elec-trical machinery, laundry machinery and typewriters. Steel rails also increased from \$177,-900 in 1885 to \$8,000,000 in 1905. More than half 000 in 1885 to \$8,000,000 in 1905. More than half the latter represents shipments to the rapidly developing sections of Canada, while Japan now almost equals Europe as a market for American rails. From \$1,487,000 to \$7,103,000 is the fine record in builders' hardware ex-

Turn now to pig iron, the foundation of all this progress. Between 1865 and 1885 growth was slow in our production of pig iron—only from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth; but in the twenty years from 1885 to 1905 the growth has been nearly \$14,000,000, and that chiefly in the last ten years, or, we might fairly say, since 1897.

Our entire commercial and industrial history is witness to the fact that when there is "something doing in iron" there is "something doing in iron" there is "something doing all along the lines of American business and activity.

Schenectady, April 9.

From the Fortnightly Review.

Gorki's Literary Tastes.

Gorki's reading is exclusively in Russian; and though he again and sgain lamented that he knows no foreign language, it is a tribute to the interest taken by Russians in foreign literatures that he should have been able, through the medium of translation, to read so much, He has, in fact, read in Russian as much English literature as nine out of ten educated Englishmen have read in English; and his judgments are characteristic of the sane, sympathizing, joyous view he takes of life and of his fellow men. He told me that when a cabin boy aged is on a Volga steamer he had read Shakespeare's "Tempest" and "A Midaummer Night's Dream," and that the first deep impression remained so strong that it obscured h's judgment when, at the present day, he was asked to pro-nounce an opinion as to the comparative greatness of Shakespeare's dramas. He condemned Tolstol's attitude to English literature and to Shakespeare in perticular. It was a doctringire infatuation. But, as he loved the literature of England as a whole for its sanity and joyousness, he rejected everything tinged with asceticism or Puritan restric-tion of human joy. Thus he could not appreciate Dante, or even Milton, though his fallure to understand the English poet he attributed partly to the badness of the Russian translation. Admiring both, he compared Shelley to the vari-colored, glittering Alps. and Byron to the menacing Cau-casus. For Bret Harte, for Mr. Eipling. and— among humorists—for Mark Twaln he expressed inbounded love. But he could not understand the later Kipling, and denounced the excesses of

Midshipman Easy.

imperialism.

From the London Speciator, During the South African war a Middy (who had been twice mentioned in despatches, but who ultimately had to be invalided home for blowing imself up with a patent bomb which he had made out of suppowder and lucifer matches) was riding out of camp with a friend, when he, passed a superior officer, evidently in a bad temper, whom he addressed with a cheerful salute, and a "Good morning, sir!" "Who the devil are you!" was the answer. William -, sir, naval adviser of Lord Kitchener, sir." was the genial rejoinder.

Missouri Philosophy. From the Joplin Globe. If this wicked old world should ever be thoroughly reformed, what a bunch of reformers would have to hustle for a living!



POLYGAMY ON TOP IN UTAH.

Reed Smoot's Challenge, Says Frank J. Cannon, Was Mere Pretence. Mrs. Darwin R. James, president of the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service, has received this telegram from Frank J. Can-

non, editor of the Salt Lake Tribuns:

Salt Lake, Utah, April 13.—According to Reed Smoot's testimony before the Senatorial committee at Washington, he, last October, challenged the polygamistic character of the apostolic quorum. The investigation was promised by President Smith. The present conference ends without Smoot's appearance and with no reference to investigation. Indeed, all monogamistic appearance has been swept away and a polygamistic character established by the unanimous vote of Church and minor ecclesiastics for the polygamous hierarchy. This is the first time since the manifesto that a challence has been made by an apostle. It has ended with a polygamistic victory. It marks a new and distinct epoch, being an absolute recurrence to the Church status before the manifesto Smoot's challenge and investigation were mere pretence. Smoot was guided entirely by President Smith. non, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune:

"THE MASTER KNOT." Gid Problem of Brain, Will, the Finite and Infinite.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was greatly interested in the several letters that appeared in your paper under the heading of "The Master Knot." To my way of thinking I cannot see that man has a free will. If there is a personal God, and He is infinite in power, possessing in Himself all knowledge of the past, present and the future. He knew untold ages before the day I was born each and every thought, word and deed that would occur in my journey through life: He therefore must have outlined my existence on earth; in other words, He made me as I am, and as I cannot be any one other than myself. I must follow out my destiny, no matter what I might desire to do.

I was not born into this world of my own

will, because my will began to exist only at my birth. I was not created of myself, independent of any cause existing prior to my birth, but was born of parents and inherited from them both their weaknesses and their strength. The traits I have inherited will develop in spite of myself.

You hear of some men having strong wills and some having weak wills. If there is such a thing as free will, it should be the same in each individual. Man never created a thought. The brain is an organ of the body, and as through the heart the blood flows, so through the brain thought flows.

Man is a finite being; the brain is a part of man, therefore also finite, the will depends upon the action of the finite brain; free will means infinity, limited in no manner. If the brain is limited in all respects, how then can it contain an infinite will?

NEW YORK, April 11. will, because my will began to exist only at

NEW YORK, April 11. Where Our Caps Are Sold.

From the Müwaukee Sentinel Salesmen are already in the field with winter and spring wearing apparel. E. Beinenzuker, who handles only caps, was here yesterday. "Seventy-five per cent. of the caps manufactured in the East are sold of the caps manufactured in the East are sold in the North and the Northwest," he said.

"The East is a poor country for caps, excepting for children. This applies even to the colder countries of the East. The tendency this fall is for a better class of goods. Few American made goods are exported, excepting to Canada. Our styles change too much for the Europeans. They are conservative and stick to the old styles. We are, however, getting quite a trade in Japan.

Bluff at Lynching That Worked. Redding correspondence Scranton Bee.

Twenty-two masked and armed men asembled yesterday at Bullion Gulch, four sembled yesterday at Bullion Guich, four miles west of Redding, took Steve Shumake, a half-breed Indian, and a man known as "Bill" from their abode, marched them to a nearby tree and proceeded to carry out plans to lynch them for various thefts they are alleged to have committed.

When the rope was ready Shumake asked for leave to go away and was granted half an hour's time. He burned his cabin and departed. The other man was given time to close his business affairs before leaving.

Japanese Notes. The Tokio Sun Trade Journal says: "The General Electric Company of America, whose principal office is located at Schenectady, N. Y., is to discontinue the sale in this country of the Americanmade incandescent lamp; this portion of their manufacturing business for this market being henceforth conducted in Toklo. The American company has united with the Toklo Electric Com-pany, Limited, of Tokio, and completed arrangements for the manufacture on a large scale of the Edison incandescent lamps in Tokio, under the American patents, which have been re-issued in Japan by the Patent Office here. American capital will be put in the business, but the company will

(locally) remain wholly under Japanese manage The growth of Japan's cotton goods industry is shown by the figures of its imports of mw cotton and exports of cotton yarn as follows: Raw cotton

1998...... Shintaro Ohashi, a leading business man of Japan, has formed a company with \$500,000 cash capital to operate mercantile business in Corea. Japan's wonderful progress, as a whole, is shown by the figures of the yearly revenue of the Japanese Patent Office. The table covers each year from 1886 to 1908, and gives the figures in yen, and con version at to cents American gold for each yen.
The figures are astounding, unless the granting of
Japanese patents carries a royalty to the Govern-

22,848,000

80,825,000

10,058,000

10,732,000

ment on the articles manufactured under the patents. An extract from the table follows: 1880...... 1900..... 1902......

patents on 29,195 applications, registered 1,578 designs on 6,777 applications, and 21.151 trademarks on 84.417 applications. The Japanese Government is making a business of educating the thousands of Russian prisoners now on its hands, not in any general way, but actually in the prisoner's own language-m than that, educating them to read and write in

their own local dialocts.

According to the Kesselsasshi the war has not detheir own local diale creased Japan's internal business activity. For instance, note the checks which passed through the clearing house of Tokio, the capital city, in 1908..... 2.486.919

1904 (the war year) than in 1908. Lassoing Match in Executive Mansion.

From the Nebraska State Journal.

A unique plan of entertainment, a lassoing match. was carried out at an informal party given recently at the Executive Mansion by Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Miskey. The first thing on the programme was a hunt by the gentlemen for the ladies who were hidden in the various rooms with a general "roundup" in the halls. The crowd of fair femininity was then driven to the "rosebud agency." in other words, to the ball room on the third floor. Here the final fun began. Bach man took his turn at lassoing a partner for supper in the order of the number he had previously received. The whole plan was a great success but could scarcely be carried out satisfactorily in an ordinary house lacking ball room facilities.

Violet Wicker Work. From the Boston Herald. The year's preference for things in the shades of purple and violet is being extended even to the

furniture, and the delicate shades of violet in wicker work will be welcomed by those people who have long adorned their walls with papers in violet de-I am not sure that one would not get tired of it. and it is a very trying color with which to sur-roynd one's self, but there is everything in knowing that you can satisfy your desire if you want

to, and the purple room may become a thing pointed out by fashion as eminently desirable. Ivory Congratulations. From the Fortnightly Review.

A very famous American dentist met the English husband of an American friend of mine with the genial congratulation: "My dear sir, I wish you joy!
You have married a first rate set of teeth."

Wordsworth had just written "We Are Seven."
"No," carped the critics, "the public is only interested in nines just now." Having already rhymed "seven" with "heaven,"